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WITHOUT FEAR, FAVOR, OR PREJUDICE, WE ARE FOR THE RIGHT, AND ASK NO QUARTER, SAVE "JUSTICE."

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VOL. V.

LANGSTON CITY O. T. SATURDAY JAN. 18th. 1896

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LANGSTON CITY HERALD.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY
STEWART, & ALTON,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Copy One Year..... \$1.50
One Copy Six Months..... 75
One Copy Three Months..... 50
50% Advertising Rate made known upon application. Collections made the first of every month. Foreign advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure their insertion.

Entered at the postoffice at Langston, O. T. as second class matter.

Notes to Agents, and Correspondents.

All orders must be in for the Herald, not later than Monday.
All those sending a correspondence will please remember, that brevity is the soul of wit, and only articles short and to the point will be used.

All matters concerning Advertisements, Cuts, Patents, etc., must be addressed to the Business Manager.

If you want to keep posted on Oklahoma and the news in general take THE LANGSTON CITY HERALD.

As Agent for us, you must report Weekly. If you sell the papers on credit, you must make it up and send us our remittance.

Send in 6 yearly subscribers and we will send you a copy of the HERALD 1 year free of charge.

Look here readers! Notice our heading, and send your Money accordingly, or else you will be the Loser. See! STEWART, & ALTON, are Publishers and Proprietors, and to us you must send money, etc.

R. EMMETT STEWART, EDITOR

Right is right but it answers only to God when Hell's tainted agents choose to mob or hang an innocent man.

The Daily Leader seems about to bob over in its effort to rub democratic slime on republican backs. But "you can't fool us Nitty." The convention was a job in which the Dems registered 100 fever heat centigrade.

"The mills of the Gods grind slow but exceedingly fine" and we trust them to devour the Small Head Rev. Browne, whose jingoism bears as much resemblance to sense as a skunk to decency. That he should assail and belie a worth contemporary is a blow at the entire press the voice of which in defense of the race reaches to the uttermost parts of the earth and up to Heaven while his giver not from his ill used cloth the voice that has the potency of a cur, Yea, "The Planet" and the prize "Still Live."

The trio quartet Head, McKinley, Allison, Lincoln who, which; But the people want a man of the people; of the nation, of the party (rep) and not a big, indifferent faction making blunderbus. We want a man of the party that will administer its policy, and who can be depended upon to treat and act with the party rather than puff for bossism. And too, let us have an administration of affairs that will put us beyond the reach in adequate brain and money. The people and republicanism are bound and in for it. It is coming.

OPPORTUNITY.

Read The Herald. The only state paper representing the race and its doings in the great Southwest. The only paper with unflinching interest; with unswerving faith and time tried courage, that serves the people to the end of justice, in the fullness of the press and its duty. Without cringing servility, fearlessness and free the Herald with all its power battles for the right and labors for the betterment of the race; Money or no money send for, get, and read the HERALD.

News Solicitors.

In the year 1895 there were 194 cases of mobbing in the United States, 122 of the victims being Negroes.

Some of the victims were guilty of heinous crimes, others perfectly innocent.

CUBAN REBELS.

A Strong Feeling That They Should Be Accorded Belligerent Rights.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The apparent success of the Cuban revolutionary forces in invading the rich sugar growing district of the island, and even threatening the capture of Havana, has given an additional impetus to the movement in congress to accord belligerent rights to the insurgents. The committee representing the revolutionary provisional government with President Thomas Esterada Palma at its head, has begun an active campaign for belligerent recognition. So far neither of the two congressional committees having charge of the subject, those of foreign affairs in the house and foreign relations in the senate, has had an opportunity to act on any of the numerous resolutions for recognition introduced by members friendly to the revolutionary cause. The senate committee met yesterday for the first time since its organization, and after appointing sub-committees adjourned to meet again Saturday when the request of the representatives of the provisional government for the acknowledgement of its belligerency will probably be seriously considered.

From published statements by various members of the committee it is clear that a majority of them are disposed to favor a legislative declaration conceding to the insurgents the rights they ask, although a decisive military success, such as the actual blockade of Havana, is regarded by some as an essential prerequisite to a resolution of recognition on the part of the United States.

Senator Sherman, the chairman of the senate committee, is quoted as saying: "If Havana should fall into the hands of the insurgent Cuban bands, the United States would unquestionably accord them recognition as a belligerent power. It is the custom when ever insurgents gain a great and decided victory or advantage which seems to give assurance of ultimate success to accord them this recognition."

Senator Mitchell of Oregon, is enthusiastic in favor of recognizing the Cubans. He wants to act at once. Said he: "I would vote to grant belligerent rights to the Cubans at once. I wish it could be done this morning."

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

New York, Jan. 15.—News from Cuba has been received here by the Ward line steamship Yucatan from Havana. The captain of the ship reports that on Monday night the camp fire of Gomez's army could be seen from the deck of the Yucatan. The insurgent army was then within 12 miles of Havana and had set fire to the crops back of the city. Excitement ran high in Havana, and an invasion was momentarily expected. "Business in Havana is dead. There is not a guest at the hotels, which at other times have always done a thriving business. Almost every Cuban throughout the island is in sympathy with the revolutionary cause."

"No one in the United States," said one of the officers of the Yucatan, "has any idea how near the insurgents are to victory. The Spanish soldiers fear defeat, and Gen. Campos is seldom seen about the city of Havana. I talked with many Spaniards, some of them officers of the government, and they have told me that 50 per cent. of the population of Havana is now ready to join the insurgent cause. They see only defeat in sight for the Spaniards. Many of the reports of Spanish victories sent out from Havana have been false. The war has far less cost Spain about \$60,000,000 and the soldiers are almost exhausted. Day after day bands of them desert to join Gomez. The suffering of the Spanish soldiers is terrible. Many of them are slowly starving to death. They go through the streets of Havana in their bare feet, and clothed in rags. Nearly all of the soldiers I saw were mere boys, ranging from 14 to 17 years old. They were hardly able to carry their rifles."

A FINANCIAL PLAN.

Serious Consideration Being Given to Congressman Smith's Bill.

A PENSION SERVICE BILL.

A Pension of \$12 Per Month Asked for Soldiers Who Served Ninety Days or More—The Free Seed Controversy.

Washington, Jan. 15.—There seems to be a disposition here on the part of congressmen in both chambers of legislation to give serious consideration to the bill recently introduced by Representative Smith, of Michigan, to compel national banks to hold their reserve in greenbacks and treasury notes. This is believed to be a feasible method of destroying the salient chain that the president and secretary of the treasury's bitterly complain of. Many of the senators have considered Representative Smith's bill, and are very much inclined to believe it would be wisdom to enact it into law. Senator Gorman says that the idea was almost an inspiration, and Senator Elkins is equally emphatic in giving praise to the measure and has assured Mr. Smith that he intends to champion it in the senate.

Mr. Smith said: "The necessity for the government buying itself periodically for the purpose of replenishing the gold reserve, kept for the redemption of the demand notes of the government, consisting of United States notes, commonly called greenbacks and treasury notes, can, in my judgment, be easily avoided by the adoption of the plan suggested by me. My bill simply changes two words in section 5,191 of the revised statutes of the United States. That section now requires that national banks, in reserve cities, shall keep 25 per cent. of their deposits on hand as a reserve fund, and in non reserve cities 15 per cent. in 'lawful money.' I strike the words 'lawful money' out of the statute and insert in their place 'United States notes and treasury notes.' By this simple but effective process upwards of \$300,000,000 of the demand notes of the government will be immediately absorbed by national banks in accordance with this new requirement of law. The endless chain which has depleted the gold reserve for some time past will be instantly broken and it will be an impossibility for gold brokers or those desiring investment in national bonds to obtain sufficient greenbacks after the passage of my bill to have appreciable effect upon the gold reserve, which, from its adoption, can stand unimpaired at \$100,000,000, or less, as the secretary of the treasury may desire."

A PENSION SERVICE BILL.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Judge Orlando Barrett, of the 20th congressional district of Illinois yesterday introduced a service pension bill, giving to all soldiers who served 90 days or more a pension of \$12 per month. The bill also provides that such pension shall not interfere with claims under the general law, but may be taken at the election of such a pensioner as may be drawing less than \$12 per month. The features of the bill are such as commend themselves to the G. A. R.

OF INTEREST TO OKLAHOMA.

Washington, Jan. 15.—[Special] Senator Jones, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to enable the Creek and Seminole Indians to settle certain claims by going into the courts. Senator Pettigrew introduced a bill to grant right of way to the St. Louis & Oklahoma City Railroad Company through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories, beginning at Sapulpa and running southwest through Chandler and Oklahoma City. A similar bill has been presented in the house by Delegate Flynn. Senator Cockrell introduced a bill to grant right of way through the Indian Territory to the Fort Smith branch of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf road. Senator Teller introduced a bill to appropriate to Buford West \$12,000, with interest at 5 per cent from 1884, from the funds of the Cherokee nation, to compensate him for being disposed

of the property known as Buford West Saline.

HARRISON ON THE PRESIDENCY.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison will discuss "The Presidential Office" very comprehensively in his "This Country of Ours" series, in the forth coming February Ladies' Home Journal. He will detail the provisions and methods of electing a chief magistrate, and will have much to say hearing upon the eligibility of a president re-election; will give his views as to the length of the presidential term, and express rather decided opinions relative to the annoyance to which presidents are subjected from office seekers. The article is practical, based upon experience and observation, and is very timely. General Harrison believes that the fears (expressed by the framers of our constitution) that the power of the office is such as to enable an ambitious incumbent to secure an indefinite succession of terms have never been realized. "In practice the popular opinion has limited the eligibility of the president to one re-election. But some of our leading and most public men have challenged the wisdom of the four year term, and have advocated six years, usually accompanied with a prohibition of a second term. And unless some method can be devised by which a less considerable part of the four year term must be given to hearing applicants for office and in making appointments, it would be wise to give the president, by extending the time, better chance to show what he can do for the country. It must be admitted, also that ineligibility to a second term will give to the executive action greater independence. It seems unlikely, however, that any change in the presidential term will be made unless some unexpected event should stir in to action a thought that is now of a theoretical rather than a practical one."

THE QUEEN TO KRUGER.

London, Jan. 15.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has sent the following dispatch to President Kruger: "I have received the Queen's command to acquaint you that her majesty has heard with satisfaction that you have decided to hand over the prisoners to her government. This fact will redound to your credit and conduce to the peace of South Africa, and the harmonious co-operation of the British and Dutch races, which is necessary for its future development and prosperity."

OKLAHOMA STATEHOOD.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., Jan. 10.—After one of the most intensely exciting conventions ever held in the territory, the statehood convention adjourned at 8:15 yesterday evening, having accomplished nothing. Its closing minutes were full of indescribable confusion, delegates acting like maniacs, and all trying to see who could make the most noise. The delegates which composed two factions in the convention, the single and double states, spent the forenoon in separate caucuses, each scheming for the control of the convention. At 10:30 o'clock the delegates filed into the hall and the leaders of each faction said there was nothing like unity of action to be expected on any proposition. Chairman Hensley declared carried the motion to appoint five on the committee on credentials. The delegates from the Chickasaw nation were recognized and the committee on credentials retired.

The committee on credentials was to report at 8 o'clock, but when that hour arrived they were not ready, and a motion to adjourn sine die was declared carried by the chair. Then pandemonium reigned for half an hour, and was finally quieted by Sheriff Buford turning out the lights and ordering them out.

UNCLESAM MEANS BUSINESS.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Unless the Porte make prompt reparation for the burning of the American mission buildings at Harport the indemnity of \$400,000, demanded by this government will be collected by force. This statement was made last night by a high official of the government.

THE

RED FRONT.

Is the cheapest place in Guthrie to buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. We will sell you Shoes at almost your own price and we can save you money on anything kept in a general Merchandise Store.

Below we quote you a few prices:

Men's Wool Hats 50c. worth \$1.00.
Men's Socks 5c. Per Pr.
" SHOES ALL PRICES.
" Jeans Pants 75c. and up.
" Overalls 50c. "
" Suspenders 10c. Pair.
" Under shirts all prices.
" Working " "

Ladies Shoes all sizes and prices.

Childrens School Shoes all sizes and prices.

Ladies Hats 35c. worth \$1.50
" Hose 7c. " 10c. pair.
Infants Shoes 15c. and up.

we also have a large stock of Slates that we will sell at 5c. each.

We Will pay you cash for Your Poultry, Butter and Eggs, also Hides and Furs.

THE RED FRONT!

W. H. Smith.
NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE.

GUTHRIE O. T.

A GOOD THING.
Well then, why dont you take hold of this, and make a good success out of it, if it is a good thing. Read in your subscription, read and be wise.

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For low Prices.
In Dry-Goods Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, AND Notions,
Our Business the Past Year Proved a success.
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READ THE HERALD

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